

# THE CONFEDERATE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1865.

We pray to God for the deliverance of our country from the grasp of the invader, and that our people may be saved from the ignominy and ruin of another association with the hated and despised people who are seeking our overthrow. We are thus fervent, for infinitely beyond all earthly calamities that could befall us, as a nation, do we regard that stroke which would bring us again into the embrace or grasp of the detested Yankees. But we invoke this deliverance for another reason. We have come to desire, nay, to long day and night, for the arrival of that hour when the hopes, wishes and endeavors of those who, in our own midst, have sympathized with our enemies—have contributed to hinder our cause, and to encourage and assist the foe—who are prepared now to return to a union with him—and who think it "neither ruinous nor dishonorable" to submit to his offers of surrender,—shall be blasted and annihilated for ever; and they, themselves, shall stand before the bar of a just public sentiment, to receive the reward, for themselves and their posterity, of their delinquency to their country, in her hour of trial.

Prominent among those who will then be judged, will be Mr. Sam'l F. Phillips, of Orange.

We saw through Mr. Phillips during the last gubernatorial campaign, in Orange; when he was a candidate for the Legislature—when he was running as a Vance candidate—and deriving a strength from his supposed association with such men as Gov. Vance, Gov. Graham, Jno. Berry and Mr. Patterson. We knew then, that, with the air of a strictly conscientious citizen, Mr. Phillips was an adroit, scheming and tricky politician. And we did not then doubt, no more than we now doubt, that his heart, and his sympathies, were opposed to the war, and in favor of a reconstruction of some union with the enemy. What we then believed is now demonstrated to be true; and Gov. Vance, Gov. Graham, Mr. Berry and Mr. Patterson, we venture to assert, will deny that they ever looked for this present attitude from Mr. Phillips.

We say the hostility of Mr. Phillips to our cause is now demonstrated; and, if the people of Orange, who favor its success, esteem the question as we do, they will hold that there is a man of education and intellect, and respectability, in their own midst, who is willing and who would aid to put in issue, by a submission to the enemy, their political, social and individual rights and liberties;—nay, their lives and honor, and the existence of their country. Put in issue, do we say? Nay, who would actually consent to see destroyed these lives and liberties. For what says Mr. Phillips? He said in his speech at Chapel Hill, "that he had never said or done anything to encourage the war, and thanked God, with uplifted hands, that the blood of no one of the slain was upon his hand." Truly, here is a boast, indeed, for a Southern man, made too on hallowed ground, in presence of the learned and revered head of the university—of that university, whose professors and students have set an example of patriotism, and died for the cause. If we could not expect that Mr. Phillips might emulate an example so laudable, it might, at least, have been expected that he would not cast a slur upon it.

It is true, it turned out, although he disavowed ever having "said or done anything to encourage the war," that in 1861, he did make speeches apparently "with a view to get men to volunteer." We say apparently, for he denied, at first, that such was his purpose; and it was only when Mr. Watson designated the "meeting at White Cross," the object of which was to raise volunteers, that he gave this qualified assent: "I suppose that was the object—but no man could know my motives." We will not, at present, comment on this language. Mr. Watson very concisely, and very pertinently, says of it: "A man who speaks with one object, and a different motive, has all the genius necessary to make the figure 1 play the trick of looking like the figure 2." If it had not been for this exposure, by Mr. Watson, we should have given Mr. Phillips full credit for "never having said or done anything to encourage the war," for we knew he had kept as far as possible out of it himself. Nay, had, according to his own speech in the House of Commons, devised a scheme by which most adroitly to do it; and we had heard how he had helped others to do so, even by removing out of a small clerkship, a little boy.

When Mr. Phillips made his speech at Chapel Hill, Sherman was supposed to be advancing. His advent was looked for and desired by some. But, now, we hope he has gone back; or rather that he will be disposed of before he ever reaches Chapel Hill. It may be of use to Mr. Phillips, then, to have it known that he did make "war speeches in 1861 with the object of raising volunteers, but no man could know his motives."

The Murder, by hanging, of Captain John Y. Beall, under the signature and by the authority of Lincoln, is exciting deep indignation in this community, where the deceased had many friends. The people have been disappointed so often in the retaliatory threats of the President, that they have resolved hereafter to take the matter into their own hands. Threats were made yesterday looking to the hanging, summarily, upon the first lamp-post, of any of the Yankee officers now on their parole, and who might be found at large, and the information being conveyed to them, they kept very close within the security of the Libby. The good name and fame of Captain Beall, thank God, is not in the keeping of the Northern Yankee. Here, where he was known, and in the county of Jefferson, which is bereft of one of her most heroic sons, his name will be revered as a martyr, who showed to his enemies in a foreign land how a gallant and intrepid Southern Soldier could die for his country.—*Richmond Examiner.*

## Northern News.

OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The New York Herald has a long account, detailing the scenes and incidents connected with the abandonment of Charleston, and its occupation by the Yankee forces. The city was occupied on Saturday, the 18th of February. As this is the first detailed account that has yet appeared, we make some extracts from it, which will be found interesting.

COLONEL BENNETT DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

On landing, it was not deemed advisable by Colonel Bennett to advance to the city, as he was informed that a rebel brigade was still at the depot, taking the cars, and that a force of cavalry were scouring the city and driving the negroes before them. As he had but nine men with him, he confined himself merely to sending to Mayor Macbeth the following peremptory demand for the surrender of the city:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, Charleston, South Carolina, February 18, 1865.

Mayor Charles Macbeth, Charleston: Mayor: In the name of the United States Government, I demand the surrender of the city of which you are the executive officer.

Until further orders all citizens will remain within their houses.

I have the honor to be, Mayor, Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. BENNETT, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding United States forces, Charleston.

TO THE DEMAND COLONEL BENNETT WAS subsequently handed, by a committee from the Mayor, consisting of Aldermen Gilliland and Williams, a letter which he was about to despatch to Morris Island:

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States at Morris Island:

Sir: The military authorities of the Confederate States have evacuated this city. I have remained to enforce law and preserve order until you take such steps as you may think best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

About one o'clock the last rebel who proposed going away had left town, and the deserters and rebel firemen began to emerge from their places of seclusion and appear on the streets. The firemen got out their apparatus and devoted themselves to the extinguishment of the first now raging with violence at various points in the city. They were aided by our troops, who began to arrive in numbers, and after a long struggle the flames were checked in their headway; but not until a large number of buildings were destroyed. A large quantity of cotton, probably two thousand bales, was destroyed, together with a considerable amount of supplies.

FIRE THROUGH THE CITY.

A most horrible catastrophe occurred in the morning. At the depot of the Northern railroad a large number of lives were lost. In this building a quantity of cartridges and kegs of powder had been stored by the rebels and as they had not time to remove it they left it unprotected. A number of men, women and children had collected to watch the burning of a quantity of cotton in the railroad yard which the rebels had fired, and during the conflagration a number of boys, while running about the depot, had discovered the powder. For the fun of the thing, and without realizing the danger they incurred, they began to take up handfuls of loose powder and cartridges and bare them from the depot to the mass of burning cotton on which they flung them. Speedily the powder running from their hands formed a train upon the ground leading from the fire to the main supplies of powder in this depot. The result is easily conjectured. A spark ignited the powder in the train, there was a leaping, running fire along the ground, and then an explosion which shook the city to its very foundations from one end to the other. The building was, in a second, a whirling mass of ruins, in a tremendous volume of flame and smoke. A report rivaling Heaven's artillery followed, and then a silence ensued that made every one tremble and hold his breath.

The work was done quickly, and soon every voice was silenced, every man hushed and every spirit gathered to its maker. Over one hundred and fifty are said to have been stored in that fiery furnace, and a hundred men were wounded more or less seriously by the explosion or were burned by the fire. From the depot the fire spread rapidly, and communicating with the adjoining buildings threatened destruction to that part of the town. Four squares, embraced in the area bounded by Chapel, Alexander, Charlotte and Washington streets, were consumed before the conflagration was subdued. Everything in the houses was destroyed. Another fire on Meeting street, near the courthouse, destroyed five buildings. This was set on fire by the rebels, with a view of burning Hibbard Hall and the Mills house. It did not succeed, although it destroyed the five buildings alluded to. One or two other fires also occurred, destroying several buildings each. Any number of similar conflagrations occurred, burning Government stores, houses, &c. A great deal of damage was of course done, but the city was by great exertion saved from total destruction.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL FLEET.

On the morning of Saturday the rebel iron clad fleet and gunboats were fired and totally destroyed. The Palmetto State very properly and suggestively exploded first and went to the bottom. The Chicora followed next in order blowing up at about nine o'clock, and the Charleston navy finally went out of existence by the destruction of the Charleston by the explosion of its magazine at about eleven, A. M.

The iron clads and gunboats on the stocks were also burned, and the storeship John Ravenel, which was caught in the harbour when the blockade was commenced, was fired and destroyed.

PROPERTY CAPTURED IN THE CITY.

A large quantity of property was captured in the city by our forces. The rebels burned a great deal that could be got at; but we are informed that at least ten thousand bales of cotton are in the city, secreted in various places, and which the rebel authorities could not reach and destroy. A large quantity of rice also remains in private hands. Over two hundred thousand pounds have already been found. Then there is quite a large quantity of manufactured tobacco already in our hands and more is coming to light daily.

Seven locomotives, in pretty good order, and quite a number of cars of various kinds were taken, and will be required and made available for future use.

In the fortifications of the city over two hundred guns of heavy calibre were found, spiked and rendered temporarily useless. An

immense quantity of ammunition fell into our hands, and all of the best quality.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

Correspondence Between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hampton.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MRS. In the Field, Feb. 24, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry Forces, C. S. A.:

GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after capture, and are killed "Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty "near a ravine, 80 rods from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner. I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of our Confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will forbear all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions and therefore must collect directly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much mischief on the part of our men, but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war; but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow, and made war inevitable, ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my forager, to the extent of life for life. I am, with respect, Your obedient servant, [Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Official: Jno. M. Otey, A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th inst., reached me to day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number to be disposed of in like manner." This is to say that you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public view, even in your own country, where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you, I shall have executed at once two of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no order is given by me authorizing the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed.

To check this inhuman system, which is justified by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of your men who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force, as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older than this, and one more inalienable—the right that every man has to defend his home, and protect those who are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are despoiling their land, burning their houses, and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claim it, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling houses of citizens, after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these—crimes too black to be mentioned?

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offenses against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection to private property you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty-five of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed. I am yours, &c., [Signed] WADE HAMPTON, Lieut. Gen'l.

ROBBERY.—A gang of soldiers, who got off a passing train on the Central Railroad, before day, on yesterday morning, broke open and robbed the liquor establishment of J. J. Overby, on Wilmington street, of a large quantity of liquor, decanters, tumblers, &c. This robbery was perpetrated within a few steps of the City Guard House. Where were our night watch?

The Daily South Carolinian, formerly of Columbia, S. C., is now published in Charlotte.

The first number, since its removal from Columbia, was issued on Sunday last. It is printed at the Bulletin office.

YANKEE DESERTERS, fifteen in number, came into our lines on Monday, arms and equipments complete. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate States.

These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only new recruits coming in.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM THE FRONT.—We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Carolina. We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c.—*Fayetteville Telegraph March 4th.*

WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

Response to Gov. Vance's Proclamation.

MR. EDITOR:—As there was no recompense mentioned in your editorial synopsis of Gov. Vance's Proclamation, calling on the people of this State to furnish supplies to the army; in order to make his call *effectual and equitable*—if no consideration is intended; please permit me to suggest that if Congress will authorize all responsible officers in our Commissariat to give certificates, which shall be receivable as payment for Confederate taxes for 1865, for said "provisions," that there is not a shadow of doubt, but that the people of North Carolina and Virginia will *promptly and abundantly* support our armies for six, or twelve months, if necessary; if they stint themselves by so doing.

Our Government, State, and County taxes, are from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher this year than they were the last; and as the four per cent. Treasury bonds—which absorbed all the ill-use—are no longer receivable in payment for the same; therefore, the people cannot, if they would, within the bounds of these two States, dispose of their surplus provisions without a *consideration commensurate* with the magnitude of their taxes.

S. G. W. WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

YANKEE DESERTERS, fifteen in number, came into our lines on Monday, arms and equipments complete. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate States.

These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only new recruits coming in.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM THE FRONT.—We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Carolina. We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c.—*Fayetteville Telegraph March 4th.*

WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

Response to Gov. Vance's Proclamation.

MR. EDITOR:—As there was no recompense mentioned in your editorial synopsis of Gov. Vance's Proclamation, calling on the people of this State to furnish supplies to the army; in order to make his call *effectual and equitable*—if no consideration is intended; please permit me to suggest that if Congress will authorize all responsible officers in our Commissariat to give certificates, which shall be receivable as payment for Confederate taxes for 1865, for said "provisions," that there is not a shadow of doubt, but that the people of North Carolina and Virginia will *promptly and abundantly* support our armies for six, or twelve months, if necessary; if they stint themselves by so doing.

Our Government, State, and County taxes, are from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher this year than they were the last; and as the four per cent. Treasury bonds—which absorbed all the ill-use—are no longer receivable in payment for the same; therefore, the people cannot, if they would, within the bounds of these two States, dispose of their surplus provisions without a *consideration commensurate* with the magnitude of their taxes.

S. G. W. WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

YANKEE DESERTERS, fifteen in number, came into our lines on Monday, arms and equipments complete. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate States.

These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only new recruits coming in.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM THE FRONT.—We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Carolina. We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c.—*Fayetteville Telegraph March 4th.*

WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

From the Charlotte Bulletin.

Correspondence Between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hampton.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MRS. In the Field, Feb. 24, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry Forces, C. S. A.:

GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after capture, and are killed "Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty "near a ravine, 80 rods from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner. I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of our Confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will forbear all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions and therefore must collect directly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much mischief on the part of our men, but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war; but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow, and made war inevitable, ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my forager, to the extent of life for life. I am, with respect, Your obedient servant, [Signed] W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Official: Jno. M. Otey, A. A. Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, February 27, 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th inst., reached me to day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number to be disposed of in like manner." This is to say that you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public view, even in your own country, where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you, I shall have executed at once two of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no order is given by me authorizing the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed.

To check this inhuman system, which is justified by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of your men who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force, as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older than this, and one more inalienable—the right that every man has to defend his home, and protect those who are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are despoiling their land, burning their houses, and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claim it, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling houses of citizens, after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these—crimes too black to be mentioned?

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offenses against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection to private property you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty-five of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed. I am yours, &c., [Signed] WADE HAMPTON, Lieut. Gen'l.

ROBBERY.—A gang of soldiers, who got off a passing train on the Central Railroad, before day, on yesterday morning, broke open and robbed the liquor establishment of J. J. Overby, on Wilmington street, of a large quantity of liquor, decanters, tumblers, &c. This robbery was perpetrated within a few steps of the City Guard House. Where were our night watch?

The Daily South Carolinian, formerly of Columbia, S. C., is now published in Charlotte.

The first number, since its removal from Columbia, was issued on Sunday last. It is printed at the Bulletin office.

YANKEE DESERTERS, fifteen in number, came into our lines on Monday, arms and equipments complete. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate States.

These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only new recruits coming in.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM THE FRONT.—We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Carolina. We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c.—*Fayetteville Telegraph March 4th.*

WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

Response to Gov. Vance's Proclamation.

MR. EDITOR:—As there was no recompense mentioned in your editorial synopsis of Gov. Vance's Proclamation, calling on the people of this State to furnish supplies to the army; in order to make his call *effectual and equitable*—if no consideration is intended; please permit me to suggest that if Congress will authorize all responsible officers in our Commissariat to give certificates, which shall be receivable as payment for Confederate taxes for 1865, for said "provisions," that there is not a shadow of doubt, but that the people of North Carolina and Virginia will *promptly and abundantly* support our armies for six, or twelve months, if necessary; if they stint themselves by so doing.

Our Government, State, and County taxes, are from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher this year than they were the last; and as the four per cent. Treasury bonds—which absorbed all the ill-use—are no longer receivable in payment for the same; therefore, the people cannot, if they would, within the bounds of these two States, dispose of their surplus provisions without a *consideration commensurate* with the magnitude of their taxes.

S. G. W. WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

YANKEE DESERTERS, fifteen in number, came into our lines on Monday, arms and equipments complete. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate States.

These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only new recruits coming in.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM THE FRONT.—We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Carolina. We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c.—*Fayetteville Telegraph March 4th.*

WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

Response to Gov. Vance's Proclamation.

MR. EDITOR:—As there was no recompense mentioned in your editorial synopsis of Gov. Vance's Proclamation, calling on the people of this State to furnish supplies to the army; in order to make his call *effectual and equitable*—if no consideration is intended; please permit me to suggest that if Congress will authorize all responsible officers in our Commissariat to give certificates, which shall be receivable as payment for Confederate taxes for 1865, for said "provisions," that there is not a shadow of doubt, but that the people of North Carolina and Virginia will *promptly and abundantly* support our armies for six, or twelve months, if necessary; if they stint themselves by so doing.

Our Government, State, and County taxes, are from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher this year than they were the last; and as the four per cent. Treasury bonds—which absorbed all the ill-use—are no longer receivable in payment for the same; therefore, the people cannot, if they would, within the bounds of these two States, dispose of their surplus provisions without a *consideration commensurate* with the magnitude of their taxes.

S. G. W. WARREN CO., N. C., March 3d, 1865.

YANKEE DESERTERS, fifteen in number, came into our lines on Monday, arms and equipments complete. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate States.

These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night, and from their conversation appeared to be more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake, he alleged—that it was only new recruits coming in.—*Richmond Examiner.*

FROM THE FRONT.—We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Carolina. We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c.—*Fayetteville Telegraph March 4th.*